

**World History Semester Exam Study Guide**

Our goal was for you to gain skill in the social studies and apply them to the study of significant events in the world from roughly 1500-1800. Your exam will assess your ability to recognize and use the tools of a historian including the analysis of primary sources using APPARTS; your ability to synthesize factors leading to Europe's domination of the world by 1700; and explanation of the role of the Enlightenment and Absolutism in sparking an age of revolutions which continues to shape our modern world.

***The exam will consist of Multiple Choice, Matching, Short answer, Source Analysis and Thesis/paragraph development.***

Good advice: Look back over the WIKI UNIT pages to see what your textbook assignments were as well as video clips and supplementary readings.

**The following KEY TERMS will help guide your study:**

History	William Shakespeare
Geography	Johann Gutenberg
Culture	Martin Luther/95 Theses
Primary Source	Indulgences
Secondary Source	Protestant
Renaissance	Henry VIII
Reformation	Counter Reformation (Catholic response)
Medicis	Ottoman Empire
Humanism	Islam (Sunni and Shiite)
Patron	Mughals
Perspective	Safavid
Vernacular	Columbian Exchange
Renaissance Man/Woman	Ming Dynasty
Machiavelli	Zheng He
Michelangelo	Enlightened Despot
Leonardo da Vinci	Capitalism
Closed Country Policy	Absolute Monarch
Mercantilism	Cardinals Richelieu and Mazarin
Colony	Louis XIV
French and Indian War	Versailles

Atlantic Slave Trade	Louis XVI
Middle passage	Geocentric theory
Triangular trade	Heliocentric theory
Glorious Revolution	Scientific Revolution
Constitutional Monarchy	Galileo Galilei
Enlightenment	Scientific Method
Social Contract	Isaac Newton
Salon	Checks and Balances
John Locke	Declaration of Independence
Philosophe	Declaration of the Rights of Man
Enlightened despot	Three Estates
Thomas Jefferson	Tennis Court Oath
National Assembly	Jacobin
Great Fear	Maximilien Robespierre
Guillotine	Scorched earth policy
Reign of Terror	Continental System
Napoleon Bonaparte	Metternich
Napoleonic Code	Balance of Power
Waterloo	Toussaint L'Ouverture
Congress of Vienna	Saint Dominique
Haiti	Political Spectrum

**Being able to answer the following key QUESTIONS will also help in your prep:**

- ^ What are the roles and tools of a historian?**
- ^ What is the difference between a primary and a secondary source?**
- ^ Why was Europe in a position to control other regions by the end of the 1700s?**
- ^ What was the “Renaissance” and what lasting impacts did it have on European and Western culture?**
- ^What were the Reformation and Counter-Reformation and how did these movements impact European and Western culture?**
- ^What factors caused a pushed for explorers to venture out of Europe during the 15th and 16th century?**
- ^How did China and Japan react to European exploration?**
- ^What contributions did the Muslim Empires make to world history?**

- ^What did the Scientific Revolution focus on, what authorities did it rebel against and what was its impact?**
  - ^What factors led to the Enlightenment in Europe?**
  - ^What are some long-term effects of the Enlightenment and why is this movement still important today?**
  - ^What were John Locke's key thoughts?**
  - ^The French philosophes developed an Enlightenment philosophy that centered around five core concepts. Explain each: *Reason, Nature, Happiness, Progress, Liberty***
  - ^Why did Rousseau propose a separation of powers within government?**
  - ^What did it mean to be an absolute monarch?**
  - ^How were absolute monarchs impacted by the Enlightenment?**
  - ^What were the significant Causes, Course and Consequences of the American and French Revolutions?**
  - ^How did Napoleon rise to power so quickly? How did he rule and why did he fall?**
  - ^What was the significance of the Congress of Vienna (short and long-term)?**
  - ^How did the French Revolution end up sparking other world-wide revolutions and more specifically, in Haiti?**
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**Be prepared to write a paragraph (TEEEL structure) on the following prompt:**

**If you had to choose ONE person who you think did the most to shape world history during the 1400-1800 time period - OR ONE event - who would that be? SUPPORT your choice with solid historical evidence.**